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North China after the Retreat of troops
(War Ministry, Press Section)

Since that time Chinese forces around Marco Polo Bridge are not only strengthening their positions successively but are also assuming a defiant attitude and are continuously firing indiscriminately.

On July 14 when our cavalry unit passed the vicinity of Tuan-ho-tsun (about 15 Kilometres south of Peiping) and was proceeding westwardly, the main force did not meet any interference but Chinese soldiers around the same village suddenly began to fire at our guard patrol that followed, so our troops fought back with the result that one of our soldiers was killed in the battle.

Again, when one of our units advancing along the way to Tunchou from Tientsin, about 3 o'clock in the morning of the 16th, was about to enter Anqing (about 34 Kilometres south-east of Tunchou), was suddenly fired at by scores of Peace Preservation Corps men. Our unit immediately fought back and dispersed them.

Meanwhile the Peking Government is taking its troops successively advance towards the north from the south, and their total strength which was about 21 divisions on the 15th, became 24 and a half divisions by the 18th. Then these are

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taken together with the usual 29th Army, it is supposed to run up to nearly 50 divisions.

Most of these armies of the central system are massing between Chiaute and Cheng-hou, south of Pootin, and one part seems to be advancing towards the vicinity of Chang-hsientien.

And the main part of the central air forces appears to be massing in the vicinity of Chengchou, Loyan, Matchow, and Hsichow.

As mentioned above, the central army has invaded Hobei Province in violation of the UNKUN Ho Ping-chin pact. For this reason, a reconnaissance plane of ours was despatched on the morning of the 18th to reconnoiter this situation and the northern part of the Pekin-Hankow Railway and confirmed this to be fact. Again the same plane was fired at from a Chinese military train while flying above Shunte and Kuanshi (about 30 kilometres North of Shunte), in the southern part of Hobei Province. So it was unavoidable to fight back and render some damage.

Next, at 1 p.m. on the 18th, Sun Chermun and Cheng Tsuchun of the 29th Army visited our Commander KOZUMI at the Kaiko-sha in Tientsin, and expressed their regrets and pledged to forbid and control the movements of the communist party, Blue Shirt Society, and other anti-Japanese societies, and also to endeavor to promote friendly relations between Japan and China. But on the following day, that is, at about 5 p.m. of the 19th, they illegally fired again from the Marco Polo Bridge at a small unit of ours, which was charged with the duty of guarding the westside of

Hsi-Uitien, inflicting serious wounds on our company commander. The Japanese army who had waited and waited patiently for some time without firing back even a shot, kept faithfully observing the treaty, expecting the faithful execution of the pledge on the part of China.

In spite of this, they kept repeating again and again the above, and indeed it became no longer possible to overlook and so the Headquarter of our garrison forces informed the Hsi-Chai regime authorities that if such unfaithful deeds be repeated, again our army would take the matter into its own hands as of noon of the 20th, and at the same time made a general announcement to the public. Moreover on the night of the 19th based, on the pact signed on the 11th, our army conferred with the representative of the 29th Army on concrete methods of enforcement concerning the control of the communist party and other Anti-Japanese societies. The next day, on the 20th, at 1 p.m., since they fired at us furiously from the neighborhood of Pa Paoshan as well as Chaun hsintien, our army at Fengtai couldn't keep looking on with indifference, and at last were compelled to engage in an artillery battle. The enemy, was silenced for a time by our retaliatory fire, but at 4 p.m. they again began to fire at our unit from the neighborhood of the Marco Polo Bridge and Pa Paoshan. Thereupon our army fired back again and silenced them, but we had one man killed and one man wounded. It was with great regret that our desire of not allowing the incident to expand while

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we had strongly maintained was thus trampled.

Furthermore it was reported that the Tangku Branch of our Army Transportation Division had been constructing a pier within the Japanese military reservation, on the south bank of the Tangku contemplating future usage, but the Chinese army destroyed it on the morning of the 19th, looted its materials, constructed shelter trenches about 300 metres up the Tan ku River, and a unit of about 300 men strong with machine guns occupied it. Reports have also been received that Chinese unit stationed at Taiku had constructed positions around the same village, showing hostility towards us. Later, the Chinese side, removed the sheltering trenches in compliance to our strong request and offered reparation for the pier they had destroyed. On the other hand, when we observe the movement of the Nanking Government, CHIANG Kai-shek, at the Lushan Conference, called out to the Nation, announcing that he loved peace only on the basis of the following 4 minimum stipulations namely, a) Strict observance of Sovereignty and Territorial rights, b) No change in the organization of the Hopei-Chahar Administration, c) Refusal of Change in Officials despatched from the centre, d) Freedom in Stationing the 29th Army.

At 8:20 p.m. on the 23rd, the War Ministry made the following announcement regarding the details concerning the execution of the agreement reached and signed on the 19th inst., as an essential condition for solving the present incident:

"According to the report from the Army stationed in China,

It has been said that, as to the present North China Incident, the Hopei-Chahar regime has agreed ^{on} to obtain an apology and punish the guilty and in addition to take up thorough counter-moves and controls against the so-called Blue Shirt Society, Communist Party, and various other anti-Japanese societies. As the present incident mainly resulted from the leadership of these societies. Thereupon on the 19th of July the Hopei-Chahar regime offered voluntarily the following concrete items in written form, to carry out its pledge.

- a) To exclude obstructors of diplomatic relations between Japan and China.
- b) To thoroughly suppress the Communist Party.
- c) Control of various anti-Japanese organizations, groups, movement, and also of Anti-Japanese education which was regarded to be the cause of these movement.

In addition to the above, the Hopei Chahar Government informs us that as those who collided the Japanese army this time were those belonging to the 37th Division, they would move the said division from Peiping to an other place in order to avoid the occurrence of any unforeseen incident between the two in the future, and as of 5 p.m. of yesterday the 22nd they have been gradually moving southward by train.

Our garrison army is now strictly watching the execution of this promise.

CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE AND AUTHENTICITY

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, who occupy the post of Chief of the Archives Section of Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 5 pages and entitled "North China After the Despatch of Troops (published in No. 41 of the Weekly News)" is an exact and authorized excerpt from an official document in the custody of Japanese Government Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,
on this 27 day of February, 1947

HAYASHI, Kaoru (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place,
on this same date.

Witness: SATO, Takegoro (seal)

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, Yukio Kawamoto, of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/S/ Yukio Kawamoto

Tokyo Japan
Date 9 April '47

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週報情報局編輯

昭和十二年七月（一九三七）發行

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派兵後の北支

（陸軍省新聞班）

其の後蕭溝橋附近の支那軍は、逐次陣地を増強しつつあるばかりでなく、紹えず不法射撃を行ひ等して、挑発的態度に出て居る。

七月十四日、我が騎兵隊が圓河村（北平南方約十五軒）附近を通過し西進中、主力は何等の妨害をも受けなかつたが、其の後方を前進中の警戒斥候に對し同村附近にあつた支那兵は突如射撃を開始したので、之に應戦し、我軍に於ても一名の戦死者を出した。

又天津を出發し、通州道を前進中であつた我が一部隊は十六日午前八時頃、安平（通州直南約三十四軒）に差ししかゝるや、同所にあつた保安隊數十名から突如射撃を受けたので直ちに部隊は之に應戦して其の武装を排除した。

一方南京政府は、南方から逐次其の兵隊を北上せしめてゐるが、其の

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總兵力は、十五日迄に約二十一師、十八日迄に約二十四師半に及び在來の第二十九軍を合算すれば、約三十師に上るものと見られてゐる。これら中央系の軍隊は其の大部を保定以南彰德、鄭州の間に集中中で、其の一部は長辛店附近に進出してゐる模様である。

又中央軍の主力は、鄭州、洛陽、海州、徐州附近に集中中の如くである。

以上の如く中央軍が梅津、何應欽協定を蹂躪して河北省内に侵入してゐるので、十八日午前其の情況偵察のため派遣せられた我が偵察機は、北部平漢沿線を偵察し其の事實を確認した。又右飛行機は河北省南部順德及元氏（順德北方約八十軒）附近を飛行中、運行中の支那側軍用列車から射撃を受けたので、已むを得ず之に回避し若干の損害を蒙つた。

次に十八日午後一時第二十九軍の宋哲元及張自忠は、天津の偕行社に、我が香月司令官を訪問して遺憾の意を表明し、「將來共產黨分子、赤衣社其の他排日団体の活動を禁止取締をなし、日支親善に一段の努力をする」と誓つたのであるが、其の翌日、即ち十九日午後六時頃又もや、西五里

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店西側に在つて警戒に任じてゐた我が小部隊に對し、蘆澤橋から不法射撃を行ひ、我が中隊長に重傷を負はしむるに至つた。先づ來日太軍は隱忍に隱忍を重ね、一歩たりとも應射せず、忠實に協定を履行し、只管支那側の履行を監視してゐたに拘らず、以上の如きを繰り返すを以て、全く黙殺し得ざるに至り、我が駐屯軍司令部に於ては、彼が再び斯の如き不信行為を繰り返す時は二十日正午を限り、我軍は獨自の行動を採るべき事を冀察當局に對して通告すると共に、一般に聲明したのである。而して、十九日夜我軍は二十九軍の代表と、去る十一日間印した協定に基づき、共産黨の他排日取締に關する具體的實行方法に就き協議する所があつた。越えて二十日に至るや、午後一時八寶山及長辛店附近から我に向ひ盛んに砲撃を行つたので、豐台の我軍は監視する能はず、遂に砲撃を交ふるの已むなきに至つたのである、我が急應應射によつて一時沈黙した彼は、午後四時又も蘆澤橋、八寶山附近より我が部隊に對し射撃したので、我も再び應射して之を沈黙せしめたが、我軍に戦死者一名、負傷者一名を出すに至つた。

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我が軍の堅持せる事件不測大の希望が、斯く蹂躪せらるゝに至つたことは誠に遺憾であつた。

尙陸軍運輸部塘沽出張所は將來の使用を願慮して塘沽の南岸、日本軍用地内に棧橋を構築してゐたのであつたが、十九日午前中支那軍は之を破壊し、其の材料を奪取し、塘沽上流約八百米の地點に散兵壕を築き、機關銃を有する約三百名の部隊が之にやり、更に太沽駐屯の支那軍も同地村莊の周圍に陣地を構築して我に敵意の態度を示してゐると云ふ報告もあつた。其の後支那側では我方の嚴重な申込に應じ、塘沽附近の散兵壕を撤し、破壊した棧橋の賠償方を申出た。

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一方南京政府の動向を見ると、蔣介石は十九日午前廬山談話會に於て（イ）主權領土の嚴守（ロ）警察行政組織の不變更（ハ）中央派遣官吏の更迭拒否（ニ）第二十九軍の駐屯自由の四項目を最低限度とし、平和を愛好する者なりと云ふ聲明を發表し、口民に呼びかけたのである。

尙今回の事件解決の要件として去る十九日協定調印された約語實行に關する細目につき、二十三日午後八時二十分陸軍省から左の通り公表された。

「支那駐屯軍よりの報告によれば『今回の北支事變に關し、警察側に於ては責任者の謝罪、處罰の外、今次事變の原因は所謂藍衣社、共産黨其の他の抗日系各團體の煽惑に基き、所多きに鑑み、將來之が對策取捨を微定することゝを協定せり。』」則ち警察側は之が實行の爲、七月十九日文書に依り左記具體的三項を自發的に申出たり。

一、日支國交を阻害する人物を排す。

二、共産黨は徹底的に彈圧す。

三、排日的各種機關、團體及各種運動會に之が原因と目さるべき排日教育の取

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續をなす。

又別に觀察團は、今回日本軍と衝突したるは主として第三十七師に屬するものなれば、將來双方の間に意外の事件發生を避くる爲、同師を北平より他へ移駐する旨通告し來り、昨二十二日午後五時以降列車により逐次南方に移動中なり」と

駐屯軍は目下之が實行を嚴重に監視中なり。」

Ref. Doc # 1060

文書ノ出所竝ニ成立ニ關スル證明書

自分林 等ハ外務省文書課長ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處茲ニ添付セラレタル日本語ニ依ツテ書カレ五頁ヨリ成ル週報第四十一號所載派兵後ノ北支ト關スル書類ハ日本政府（外務省）ノ保管ニ係ル公文書ノ板本ノ正本ニシテ複製ナル寫シナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年二月二十七日 於東京

林

證者

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタリ

同日 於 同 所

立會人 佐 藤 武 五 郎